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VERMONT HISTORY

BY

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MANCHESTER, VERMONT

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Manchester in Vermont History

By CARL M. CHAPIN

[During the formative period of Vermont History, Manchester, because of its strategic location, was the principal political and military key-point of the region. Some of the events of that period had an important influence on American history. The story of the town's part in those events has never been fully told. This is an attempt to sketch an outline of the history of that turbulent period, and to indicate what happened in Manchester, and why.]

"The New Hampshire Grants, in particular," wrote General John Burgoyne, four days after his defeat at Bennington, "a country unpeopled in the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race of the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left."

That neatly epitomizes the early history of Vermont. During thirty years, this "most active and most rebellious race" waged an uninterrupted struggle for independence first against the Province of New York, then against the King of England and, finally, against the United States of America. A very important part of this unique chapter of American history was written in and around Manchester.

The region of rugged mountains and trackless forests that is now known as Vermont, originally was claimed by two Royal Provinces, New Hampshire and New York. Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire made his first grant of land, the township of Bennington, in 1749. Settlement did not begin, however, until the expulsion of the French from Canada in 1760 removed the peril of Indian raids. Settlers flocked in rapidly,

thereafter, and the region soon became known as the "New Hampshire Grants."

The grant of Manchester township was dated August 11, 1761. The interest of the original grantees was purely speculative and they soon sold their rights to a group of settlers from Amenia, N. Y. The first log house was built in 1764 by Samuel Rose, in the southwestern corner of the township, close to the mountain. In 1769 Rose also built the first framed house of the settlement. Its site is still discernible on the west side of the main highway where it climbs the long hill to enter Manchester Village from the south.

An orgy of speculation in Vermont lands, which swept over the northern colonies at that time, is the key to the turbulent period that followed. The assertion of New York's claim to the region was inspired by a ring of influential land-gamblers which included some of the officials of the Province. The mass of the people were not interested in the controversy —or the outcome might have been different.

The Governor of New York declared all New Hampshire patents void and began regranting the land to members of the ring. He gave the settlers a choice between purchasing New York titles from the speculators, at exorbitant prices, or losing their homes. Most of Manchester was included in a grant called "Princetown" which was made, in 1765, to Attorney General Kempe, James Duane and other prominent New Yorkers.

New Hampshire declined to defend the titles it had granted. In 1767 the Bennington settlers sent an envoy to London. The King ordered a stay of proceedings until he could determine the rights of the matter. New York ignored this decree. The first rumblings of

the storm were heard in October, 1769, when officers from Albany attempted to survey new lines through the farm of James Breckenridge, in what is now Paper Mill Village, close to North Bennington. Settlers gathered in threatening numbers and the officers departed, after reading the riot act.

Leading citizens of Bennington were indicted for this "rioting" but Albany warrants caused little loss of sleep in the New Hampshire Grants. Of a great multitude that issued only one ever was served with any degree of success. In November, 1770, Sheriff Ten Eyck, accompanied by that most energetic of Yorkers, Esquire John Munro, who dwelt in baronial grandeur on his broad estates in southwestern Shaftsbury, made a swift night raid into Bennington. They fell upon the home of Silas Robinson which was located near the point where the highway to Manchester now passes under the railroad, about two miles north of Bennington center. Robinson was dragged off to Albany and lay in jail for nearly a year. But he was the only one.

Manchester, protected by its mountain rampart, had but one serious experience with York raiders. In the winter of 1770-71, Ten Eyck invaded the valley with the intention of converting "Manchester" into "Princetown." The first house he came to was that of Samuel Rose. Mrs. Rose was alone and the eviction was proceeding smoothly when the men of the vicinity began to assemble in the usual "riotous" manner. The Sheriff then offered the naive suggestion that Mrs. Rose should formally accept occupation of her husband's property as tenant of the New York claimant. Sensing that this idea was not making him a

popular idol in Manchester, the Sheriff sadly turned his steps back down the sixty miles of snowy trail that led to Albany. If the land controversy accomplished nothing else it gave Henry Ten Eyck a large amount of healthful exercise in the open air.

This adventure seems to have destroyed the Sheriff's belief in the potency of a *posse comitatus*. On his next invasion of the Grants he brought an escort of organized militia, variously reported as 300 and 750 men. His intent was to evict the aforementioned James Breckenridge from his North Bennington farm. But the hearts of the militiamen were not in their task. When they found themselves hemmed in by armed settlers they simply marched away.

This was the nearest approach to a pitched battle. Ten Eyck never tried to use militia again. He appealed to the British military authorities for a detachment of regulars to clean out the Grants but met a curt refusal.

About this period, Ethan Allen enters the Vermont picture. He came as the agent of a group of speculators at Salisbury, Conn., who held land under New Hampshire patents. The settlers had held a meeting at Bennington and had voted to defend their rights by force. They authorized Allen to form companies of militia, or minute-men, in the various settlements. He created a well-armed, well-disciplined, highly efficient organization which came to be known, collectively, as the Green Mountain Boys.

In most cases small units mobilized spontaneously to handle local troubles as they arose. Sometimes Allen, or his chief lieutenants, Seth Warner and Robert Cochran of Bennington and Remember Baker of Arling-

ton, led larger detachments to attend to more serious or more distant emergencies. It all makes a romantic tale that often reads like fiction. There were hundreds of encounters and the astonishing thing is that, during five years of inflamed bitterness, not a drop of blood was shed except in the wounding of Remember Baker and his family by kidnappers. Bloodcurdling threats usually accomplished the purpose. In the case of stubborn or persistent offenders, Allen's men applied the "Beech Seal"—a flogging on the bare back. In a few cases houses were burned.

One of the first exploits of the Green Mountain Boys was the expulsion of a troublesome group of Yorkist settlers from Rupert, just north of Dorset, and the burning of their log houses, in October, 1771. Allen and Baker led the expedition. The Governor of New York promptly offered liberal rewards for the arrest of these two and others. The proscribed men retorted with a burlesque proclamation, setting absurdly small prices on the heads of Attorney General Kempe, James Duane and other prominent citizens of New York. There is a tradition that Allen carried a copy of this proclamation to Albany and publicly posted it in a tavern frequented by the men it named. He was a merry wight and prone to make a jest of serious things.

Possibly it was the thought of the New York reward that inspired Squire Munro of Shaftsbury to ride up to Arlington, one night in March, 1772, and break into the house of Remember Baker. There was a lively battle during which Baker, his wife and his young son all were severely wounded by swords. Baker was bound, thrown into a sleigh and hurried off toward New York. A squad of

Green Mountain Boys from Bennington, intercepted the party near the Hudson and rescued Baker, but his assailants escaped. Not long afterward Munro, with several friends, attempted to arrest Seth Warner as the latter was riding in Shaftsbury. Warner struck the Squire over the head with the flat of his sword and proceeded without further molestation.

Later in the spring of 1772 word came that a strong force of British regulars was ascending the Hudson to invade the Grants. This looked like serious business. Allen sent in haste to Fort Hoosac, near Williamstown, Mass., for two cannon. He laid careful plans for waylaying the invaders very near the spot where the Battle of Bennington afterwards was fought. It developed, however, that the regulars were on their way to the forts in western New York.

By this time the settlements had spread northward to Lake Champlain. Each community now had its Committee of Safety and these gathered frequently at Manchester in a sort of Convention. The Conventions published a series of statements which form a remarkably logical and dignified presentation of the settlers' side of the controversy. The first of these Manchester Conventions was held on August 27, 1772.

Governor Tryon of New York had pretty well despaired of conquering the Grants by force. He now began an attempt to seduce the settlers, individually, by conciliation and bribery. To consider this new threat the Convention assembled in Manchester on October 21, 1772. It decreed that no one should accept a grant of land or a title of office under Governor Tryon's new plan, on pain of being "viewed"—that is, punished. It also de-

spatched a second mission to the King in London.

Clarendon, near Rutland, was a peculiarly troublesome York community. In the fall of 1773, Allen, Warner and Baker mustered some 150 Green Mountain Boys from the Manchester-Bennington region and marched up there. They put the leading men of the town on trial and sentenced them to have their houses burned. Allen's tender heart, however, was moved by the lamentations of the victims. He compromised by removing the roofs from two New York houses and having them re-roofed under New Hampshire titles. A little later, learning that the Yorkers were being charged extortionate prices for New Hampshire titles, he intervened with equal sternness in their behalf and saw to it that they were given fair treatment.

Nevertheless, the Clarendon affair enraged the Albany authorities. They set a still higher price on the heads of the Green Mountain Boys and promised speedy enactment of a law which should make the blood of Vermonters turn to ice in their veins. On March 1, 1774, the Convention considered these matters at a session in Eliakim Weller's tavern which is believed to have stood a short distance north of the present Dellwood Cemetery, in the southern part of Manchester Village.

The Convention declared "that, as a country, we will stand by and defend our friends and neighbors who are indicted, at the expense of our lives and fortunes," and "that for the future every necessary preparation be made, and that our inhabitants hold themselves in readiness, at a minute's warning, to aid and defend those friends of our, who, for their activity in the great and general cause, are falsely denominated rioters."

That was notice, plainly served, that if the New Yorkers wanted war, they might have it. The Convention had hardly adjourned when the New York Assembly promulgated the threatened law—one of the most amazing in American records. The text of it is long, violent and obscure, but its gist was to make the customary acts of the Green Mountain Boys felonies, punishable by death "without benefit of clergy." The usual group of leaders were particularly specified by name. Among them was Peleg Sunderland, a mighty hunter and guide who, for a considerable portion of his life, claimed Manchester as his home.

The news of this astonishing outburst brought the Committees of Safety posting back to Manchester, early in April, 1774. They framed a formal remonstrance and also approved Ethan Allen's more sprightly retort wherein he advised the New York "Land-Jobbers" that the Green Mountain Boys were reputed to be tolerably handy with lethal weapons. If they did not care to take his word for it, he suggested that they come up and witness a demonstration, preferably at the time when their law officers should undertake to carry out the provisions of the sanguinary statute. As plain testimony that it did not mean "maybe," the Convention instructed the officers of the Green Mountain Boys to make sure that every member was equipped with "a good firelock, one lb. powder, ball or buckshot, answerable, and a good tomahawk."

Allen and his fellow outlaws did not confine their defiance to words. Dr. Samuel Adams of Arlington, theretofore a good and loyal citizen of the Grants, suddenly broke out

in a panic of fear and began to urge his neighbors to turn Yorkist. He was conveyed to the Green Mountain Tavern in Bennington and tried by a committee. He was sentenced to be tied in a chair and suspended for two hours at the summit of the 25-foot sign-post from which the celebrated stuffed catamount grinned defiance in the direction of New York.

A few months later, early in 1775, learning that Esquire Benjamin Hough of Clarendon had been instrumental in securing the passage of the felony law, the Green Mountain Boys went after him and brought him down through Manchester to Sunderland. There he was tried by a committee of which the Manchester member was James Mead, whose family owned all the land on which Manchester Center now stands.

Hough was found guilty of holding office under New York, in violation of the Manchester decree of 1772. He was given 200 strokes with the beech rod, provided with a receipt in full for all sins to date, and escorted across the New York line. The following day, January 31, 1775, the Convention held its last session in Manchester, renewing its pledge of life and property for the continuation of the struggle. The meeting rang down the curtain on this phase of Vermont history.

On April 19, 1775, at Lexington common, the American Revolution burst in full force and a tacit truce put an end to violence in the New Hampshire Grants. Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys marched north and captured Ticonderoga. Soon after, the force was reorganized as a militia regiment—ironically enough, under the authority of New York.

May 10, 1775

It was expected, of course, that Allen would be chosen commander. But when the

1775

Convention assembled, on July 24, at the tavern of Cephas Kent in Dorset, it startled the Grants by passing over Allen and electing Seth Warner to command the regiment. The pious elder statesmen of Vermont never reconciled themselves to the mighty Ethan's unconventional religious views and they also, no doubt, distrusted his insubordinate impetuosity.

Allen went as a volunteer with Montgomery's expedition to Canada in September. He was captured in a foolhardy attempt to storm Montreal on his own initiative, and drops out of the picture for three years. During the fall and winter Warner twice led his regiment to Canada, as militia. In the following summer, 1776, they were reorganized as a regular regiment of the Continental line and, as such, fought through the war.

During the year 1776 three more sessions of the Convention were held at the Kent Tavern. These meetings took the first, definite steps toward organizing Vermont as a State. They petitioned the Continental Congress for admission to the Union with the same status as the original thirteen members. The influence of New York, however, blocked all their efforts. The Kent Tavern stood on the West Road in Dorset, about a mile north of the Manchester line. The site is marked by a small monument and is one of three claimants to the title, "Birthplace of Vermont."

It was during these meetings that Ira Allen, youngest brother of Ethan, began his swift rise to a dominant position in Vermont statesmanship. It was he who assumed the role of missionary to the communities east of the mountains. These had largely submitted

to New York authority and took little part in the stirring drama of the land controversy. Allen's diplomacy was so successful that, in September, he was able to tell the Convention that political expediency dictated a transfer of its activities to the doubtful region across the mountains.

Before this last of the Dorset conventions adjourned, however, it authorized the construction of a log jail at Manchester, for the confinement of Tories who were becoming exceedingly troublesome throughout the Grants. The structure probably stood on what was then the Manchester Common, opposite the present Equinox Hotel. Lieut. Martin Powell, who kept tavern on the Equinox site, was appointed jailor. The invasion of Burgoyne, however, soon rendered Manchester too exposed for the purpose and there is no record that the jail ever was used.

On January 15, 1777, the combined Convention of East and West met at Westminster on the Connecticut river, and adopted a "Declaration of Independence." It was modeled on the Colonial Declaration of July 4, 1776, and it was directed at both Great Britain and New York with the implication that the United States of America might also consider themselves included unless they granted the Convention's petition for statehood. But the Congress, once more, hearkened to New York and denied the appeal.

Finally, on July 2, 1777, the Convention assembled at Windsor, a short distance north of Westminster, and began the reading and adoption of a State Constitution. It was in the midst of this work when, on July 8, a breathless messenger broke in with news that Ticonderoga had fallen, two days earlier, be-

fore the advance of Burgoyne's British army. The delegates were stunned. This crumbling of the northern Gibraltar of Colonial defense seemed to herald the end of all things. The homes and families of the western members lay exposed to the attacks of Burgoyne's Indian allies. The delegates were for instantly mounting horse and spurring home.

At this crisis, with dramatic timeliness, a terrific thunderstorm burst over Windsor. The Convention was trapped in its hall and Allen persuaded the delegates to complete and sign their work. Under such conditions of storm and stress did Vermont assume, for the time being, an independent position among the nations of the world.

The final act of the Convention was to name a Council of Defense with autocratic powers to act in the emergency. This Council straightway set out for Manchester which, lying at the junction of two northern valleys, had suddenly become the outpost and strategic key to the defense of Vermont.

On the retreat of the Ticonderoga garrison, Warner and his Green Mountain Boys formed the rear guard. At Hubbardton, on July 7, 1777 they fought a gallant delaying action and were overwhelmed by superior numbers. General St. Clair, commander of the garrison, had fled through Castleton and down the eastern valley to the South Village of East Dorset, just north of the Manchester line. Here he spent a night at the house of William Marsh, which is still standing. Next morning St. Clair proceeded through Manchester, Arlington and the Battenkill River gap to join the main forces of General Schuyler at Fort Edward, on the Hudson.

Warner and his shattered regiment follow-

ed as far as Manchester, encamping at the Swift farm, on the high tableland about a mile south of the Village. Here his stragglers rallied to him and this was the mustering ground for the Vermont forces which fought in the Battle of Bennington, a month later. Aug 16 1777

The northwestern valley, through Dorset and Granville, points straight to Lake George and the head of Lake Champlain, the line along which Burgoyne's force was passing. He had detached a strong force eastward to Castleton which threatened Manchester by both valleys. It was known, through spies, that he planned to strike at Manchester and, thence, over the mountain into the Connecticut valley. 1777

On July 11 the Council of Safety assembled in Manchester to consider the desperate situation. They met at the tavern owned by William Marsh, who lived at East Dorset but held title to a large proportion of the land of Manchester Village. The tavern was kept by Martin Powell. It stood where the southern wing of the present Equinox House stands. It has been described as a low, boarded structure, perhaps 50x45 feet in area, less than two stories high, with two large rooms along the front and chambers under the low eaves. It was not a particularly comfortable abiding place, for Manchester, then barely ten years old, was merely a scattering of cleared spots in the forest, with a population of 500 or less. Along the rough trail through the town streamed an endless, pitiable procession of fugitives from the north, fleeing with the spectre of fire and massacre dogging their heels.

That was the situation of demoralization and terror with which the penniless Council of

Safety found itself confronted, when it gathered in Martin Powell's tavern. There was a doubting suggestion that they attempt to raise two companies of 60 men each. Nathan Clark, of Manchester, thought they would be lucky if they succeeded in raising one company. Then arose young Ira Allen, with the superb optimism of twenty-five, and demanded the raising of a full regiment. They asked him what he proposed to use for money. He admitted that he did not, at the moment, know but felt confident the night would bring counsel.

They gave Allen until dawn to produce a miracle and, at dawn, he produced it in the form of a suggestion that the property of Tories be confiscated and sold to provide funds for defense. The Council adopted the idea with acclamation. It had never before been suggested but the Continental Congress soon afterward made it a permanent part of national policy. Samuel Herrick of Bennington, who had been with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, was immediately assigned to raise a regiment. Within fifteen days he had collected and organized at Manchester the force which was to become famous as "Herrick's Rangers."

There were several "turning points" of the American Revolution but not one of them bulks larger than this bold suggestion of Ira Allen's, at the Manchester meeting. The Colonies were near paralysis. There was panic everywhere. Few dared hope that the militia could stand against Burgoyne's splendid army of European veterans. Allen's suggestion galvanized the Council. It made possible the victory of Bennington, and Bennington galvanized the Colonies.

Burgoyne, himself, has said that the startling defeat at Bennington wrecked all his hopes. Without it, the fate of the Revolution would have been sealed. But, in the enthusiasm that followed Bennington, fighting men flocked to the standards of Schuyler and Gates, building up the force which, two months later, compelled the surrender of Burgoyne and brought France to the aid of the American cause.

The Council despatched appeals for troops to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Then, having learned from spies that Burgoyne had abandoned his plan to attack Manchester and would strike, direct from the west, at the great supply depot in Bennington, it transferred its sessions to that town. Manchester, however, remained the center of military activities. If Burgoyne had struck promptly at Manchester, he would have altered American history beyond recognition. But, just at this juncture, he was passionately interested in the subject of food, and military strategy meant little, if anything, to him.

The first reinforcements to reach Manchester were the militia from Worcester county, Massachusetts. A little later came Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of the Continental Army with orders to lead the entire force, except Warner's skeleton regiment, to join Schuyler on the Hudson. The Massachusetts troops were forced to obey. But the Vermonters saw no good reason why they should leave their own State undefended in order to defend the territories of a Congress which had spurned them. So they remained on Swift's farm, watching the passes and drilling for the contest to come.

On August 3d the New Hampshire militia left Charlestown, on the Connecticut river,

and started their march across the forested mountains. John Stark, their commander, had been rated one of Washington's ablest officers. Sidetracked by army politics, he had resigned and was sulking, at home. He accepted command on the express understanding that he should not be subject to orders from the Continental Army—from which it may be deduced that, in this crisis, the American Government was saved, against its will, by those whom it had abused.

Stark's detachment spent the night of August 6th at Peru, where a monument marks the camp-site. From there they did not follow the route of the present highway through Peru notch. They quartered southward along the summit and came down at the edge of Downer's Glen, the great slash in the mountain opposite the center of Manchester township. They marched up across the valley and encamped, the night of August 7th, at the foot of Mount Equinox, in a good defensive position, among the springs which dot the present Webster estate, "Yester House."

Schuyler had been bombarding Stark with orders to join him on the Hudson but the unregenerate mountaineer turned deaf ears. On the morning of the 8th, he marched off to Bennington, accompanied by Colonel Warner with all the Vermont troops except Warner's own small regiment which remained at Manchester, under command of Maj. Samuel Safford, to watch the northern valleys and the Battenkill pass from the west, at Arlington.

Early on August 15th, Safford received word from Stark that Colonel Baum, with a force of Brunswickers, Loyalists and Indians, was advancing up the Walloomsac river, toward Bennington. That day, in a pouring rain,

the Green Mountain Boys slogged through the mud to Bennington. An ancient stage coach mile-stone, in front of Hard's Drug Store, in Manchester Village, sets the distance at twenty-two miles over the old road which mainly followed the high ground at the foot of the east mountains.

Late in the afternoon of the historic Sixteenth of August, 1777, the Green Mountain Boys marched on to the field of battle, five miles west of Bennington, in the nick of time to save Stark's victorious but demoralized command from defeat at the hands of Colonel Breymann's British reinforcements.

After the Battle of Bennington, Stark took his New Hampshire men to join the main army with which they fought through the Saratoga campaign. The Vermonters returned to Manchester, and under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, operated from that base against Burgoyne's communications until his surrender at Saratoga in October. With that event Vermont's active participation in the war ceased and the period of its defiance of Congress opened. Paradoxically enough, a considerable number of Vermont troops continued to fight in the Continental Army.

It was originally intended that the Soldiers' Monument, which stands on what is left of Manchester Common, commemorating these and other deeds of Vermont fighting men, should be crowned by a statue of Ethan Allen. But it was found that no authentic likeness of him was in existence. The same was true of Seth Warner. Accordingly the statue on the monument is merely the conventional figure of a Continental army officer.

It might be Warner, for he wore that uniform. But it certainly is not Allen. He held

the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army after his return from captivity but no general officer cared to wrestle with his fiery temperament and he probably never wore the Continental uniform. According to tradition he wore, as commander of the Green Mountain Boys and of the Vermont Militia, a uniform of his own designing, a thing of fearful and wonderful gorgeousness.

For many years after the Confiscation Act, at Manchester, the new State of Vermont paid all its expenses from the proceeds of Tory land sales. The Commissioner of Sequestration for the Manchester district was Lieut. Martin Powell, landlord of the tavern where the Council of Safety had met. He was a versatile and industrious person—boniface, town clerk, justice of the peace, representative, jailor and fighting man.

Among those against whom Powell was forced to take action was his own landlord, William Marsh. Marsh owned the tavern of which Powell was host and a large portion of the land on that side of Manchester Street, though he had recently disposed of the southern section of his holdings. He had been an energetic member of the Convention which created the State. As late as the Ticonderoga disaster he had entertained General St. Clair. But, like many other large land-holders, he let his fear of British success master his patriotism, and fled to Burgoyne's army. It is said that, before leaving, he concealed his pewter in the large spring which lies just north of his house, still standing in the South Village of East Dorset.

Another notable confiscation was that of the Rose property in the southwestern part of the town. Samuel Rose had led the original

group of settlers. Some of his sons turned loyalists. In connection with this there is the celebrated but controversial tale of the Arrest of the Seventeen Tories. As Ira Allen tells it, these were on their way from Albany to Canada, sometime in 1782. As they entered Manchester, they encounted young Jonathan Ormsby, son of Captain Gideon Ormsby of the local militia, and dragged him with them to prevent an alarm, taking to the woods and following the old trail along the foot of Equinox. Captain Ormsby learning of it, called out his company and started in pursuit, sending a messenger ahead to warn the militia in Rupert. These intercepted the party and captured it.

According to local legend, which has been used in romantic fiction, Samuel Rose, Jr., had organized the Tory party, just before the Bennington campaign, and mustered it at the old Rose log homestead, the first Manchester dwelling, then occupied by his brother, Asa. This lay back behind a hill and was reached from the main road by a trail through the forest. There are now, on the site, an old farm house and a marble quarry and the forest trail has become a lane, winding through meadow-land in plain sight of the present highway.

A third Rose brother chose the evening of the muster to go calling on Miss Hannah Howard, who lived down in the bottom lands by the river. She was a niece of Captain Ormsby, and an ardent patriot. Her curiosity was aroused by a brass pin on her caller's sleeve—a "Canada pin," which was a rarity in Vermont where thorns were the prevailing fashion in pins. Suspicious, she wheedled the story out of him and secretly communicated

it to her mother. The latter slipped out of the house and ran a mile through swampy woods to the home of her brother Ormsby, on the main road just north of the Rose property.

Captain Ormsby sent his son, Jonathan, with a few others to watch the Tories while he rode to town to muster his company. As the little party advanced up the trail they heard the loyalists approaching. Young Ormsby concealed his companions in the woods and, confronting the party, ordered them to surrender, at the same time uttering sundry military commands in a loud, firm voice. The Tories assumed that they were surrounded by superior forces and threw down their rifles. It makes a rather better story than the Ira Allen version—or perhaps it was seventeen other Tories.

After the Battle of Bennington, Vermont entered upon an era without parallel in American history. For fourteen years the State was, to all intents and purposes, an independent republic. New York blocked all its efforts to obtain admission to the Union. At times Congress seemed on the verge of sending troops to force it to become a portion of New York. That would mean not merely loss of independence but loss, to the inhabitants, of the homes which they had carved out of the wilderness.

The State had no fixed capital. The Governor, Thomas Chittenden, lived in Arlington. Ira Allen was State Treasurer. Ethan, back from captivity in British prisons, was general of the militia and a sort of cabinet minister without portfolio. The two Allens lived near the Manchester line, in Sunderland. Their house is now (1932) known as the "Studio Tavern." Near the house they built a small

office which, during that period, was the virtual capitol of the republic of Vermont. The legislature met in various towns—a number of times in Manchester, first at the Weller tavern, afterwards in the old meeting house which stood on the site of the present Congregational church.

Congress had withdrawn all protection from the frontier State. It even refused to include Vermont prisoners in its exchange cartels whereupon Vermont entered into a separate exchange agreement with the British in Canada. This led to negotiations looking to the return of Vermont to the British empire, either as a separate colony or as a part of Canada. The records indicate that the British government regarded these negotiations as of even greater importance than its military operations. At any rate, it agreed to an armistice with Vermont which lasted until the end of the war.

The story of these negotiations between Vermont leaders and General Haldiman, the British commander in Canada, is too complicated to be even outlined here. But the skillful manner in which the Allens, Chittenden and others played the British against Congress, reflects statesmanship of the highest order. It was not without its perils. Ira Allen relates that, through the years 1781-2, a British sergeant with an armed squad of eight men, was passing through Manchester at frequent intervals to meet the Allens, secretly, in the woods near the southern border of the town. They were never discovered but there were narrow escapes. On one occasion a group of rabid patriots from Manchester started for Arlington to demolish the house of a gentleman suspected of harboring pro-Brit-

ish sympathies. They were intercepted, near the Sunderland line by Allen and two others who, with some difficulty, persuaded them to abandon their expedition. Allen comments, laconically, that on the identical spot, two hours later, he met the British messengers and received a despatch from Canada.

It was no easy task to hold the impatient British negotiators at arm's length and the Vermonters must have hailed the coming of peace with considerable relief. Perhaps it was such a feeling that sent Ethan Allen riding, one evening, up to Manchester where he punctuated his celebration by writing a letter headed, "At a Tavern in Manchester, half over seas, April 18, 1783."

The righteousness of the "Haldiman negotiations" has been the subject of spirited controversy. But, whatever view may be taken, it must be admitted that Vermont, abandoned to its fate by the Government, managed to hold immobile a British army larger than Burgoyne's, and to prevent a second, possibly more disastrous invasion of the Colonies from the north.

For eight years after the peace the struggle with Congress and New York proceeded, increasing in tensity. At one time Vermont, somewhat unwillingly and with Manchester voting in the negative, annexed a wide strip of New Hampshire and a smaller strip of New York. From this it happened that the first Masonic lodge technically chartered in Vermont, actually held its meetings in Charlestown, N. H., and thus passed to North Star Lodge of Manchester the honor of being the first Masonic body to hold regular meetings on true Vermont soil.

At one period New Hampshire, New York

and Massachusetts all were wrangling before Congress for possession of the whole or a part of the harassed Green Mountain State. To add to the troubles of the bedevilled but calm-minded group of statesmen in the shadow of Mount Equinox, rebellion flared up in the old Yorkist section at the southeast corner of the State. General Ethan promptly marched his militia across the mountains, loosed the thunders of his mighty voice upon the malcontents and, as usual, quelled the revolt without shedding any blood.

In the end New York, in consideration of $30,000, abandoned the effort to subjugate this "most active and most rebellious race." March 4, 1791, after thirty years of stress and struggle, Vermont formally entered the Union as the fourteenth State, upon its own terms.

Manchester's career as a summer resort developed logically from its natural attractions and its situation at the junction point of important stage routes. It seems always to have been a town of taverns. A considerable number of the present residences along Manchester Street served, at one time or another, in their original form, as inns for the entertainment of travelers. Some of these, of course, were merely of the "Tourists-accommodated" type.

The large, rambling white house which stands just north of the Congregational church was an important tavern in its time, owned by Thaddeus Munson. Here Governor Chittenden and his Council, welcomed to town with elaborate military ceremonial, established themselves while the Legislature of 1788 held session in the meeting house, next door. That

was in the period of Vermont's existence as an independent nation so that Manchester, for a fleeting moment, took place among the capitals of the world.

The building known as Equinox Junior, on the same side of the street, includes within its walls the first Court House, which was also part tavern. The ground on which stands the Equinox Hotel, itself, has always had one or more taverns upon it. Standing about in the middle of the present south wing, was the Marsh-Powell tavern in which the Council of Safety first met. There were several changes but, on March 4, 1801, the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated by the raising of a new tavern by Thaddeus Munson. For a long time this ranked as the finest hostelry in Vermont. Somewhat enlarged, it still stands, forming the northern unit of the south wing of the Equinox House. For many years and until comparatively recent times, it was an independent hotel, known as The Taconic.

North of the Taconic site stood a large brick store and, north of that, the commodious residence built by L. C. Orvis. About the middle of the last century Franklin H. Orvis, the builder's son, began taking summer boarders in the house. As the business increased the house, little by little, was enlarged and extended southward until it engulfed the store, the brick walls of which are still to be seen in the Equinox Hotel office. When the structure had attained the size and dignity of a hotel it was christened, Equinox. Later Mr. Orvis purchased the Taconic Hotel, on the south, and connected the two hostelries by a bridge. The whole, with subsequent enlargements, forms the present Equinox House.

At the opening of the nineteenth century, the town whipping post stood in front of the northern portion of the present Equinox, and floggings were administered there as late as 1803, perhaps a little later. The pillory stood on the Common, opposite, and was used during the first decade of the century. On at least one occasion a woman stood in this pillory for hours before a large crowd. The nature of her offense has not come down to posterity.

A few hundred feet southward, on the eastern side of the street, stood the Allis Tavern, one of the most pretentious inns of the early period. In front of this tavern, near the beginning of the century, a horse thief was placed on the horse-block with his head tied to the tavern sign post while the sheriff cropped his ears and branded his forehead. There are men and women living who heard the recital of some of these events from those who witnessed them.

The principal stage routes, north-and-south and east-and-west, crossed at Manchester. The road through Peru gap and over General Stark's route to the Connecticut river, of late years famous as the "Ideal Tour," was regarded as the best stage crossing of the Green Mountain-Berkshire barrier between Montpelier, Vermont, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Over it passed all traffic from Maine and New Hampshire to Albany, Saratoga and Ballston Springs.

The road was a turnpike with a toll-gate at the foot of the mountain. The early generation of motor tourists still halted there to pay their pennies for the privilege of bumping over the rough and rocky water-bars of the

mountain road. The gate and its tolls have vanished but the old toll-house lingers.

There are several ancient taverns still standing along this road, and traces of others. The Rowell Tavern, at Simonsville near the eastern slope of the mountains, entertains motorists as it did stage travelers. Half way down the mountain on the Manchester side are the ruins of the famous Green Mountain Tavern—not to be confused with the even more famous Bennington tavern christened with the same name but nicknamed "Catamount." In Barnumville, the northeast corner of Manchester township, at the foot of the mountains, stands a large, brick stage coach tavern built about the period of the War of 1812.

"The Old Tavern" at Manchester Center is little changed from its form of stage coach days. The chambers, fitted with furniture of the period, probably give as good an idea as can be obtained of the surroundings in which travelers sought repose for their road-racked bodies On the third floor is the old ball-room, stretching the full length of the building, under the peak of the roof. It had a small stage at one end, with tiny dressing rooms beneath the eaves.

About the close of the War of 1812, Martin Roberts of Manchester, a mighty man of his day and general of the militia, tried to inaugurate through stage service between Boston and the Albany-Saratoga region over this route. He had built the "Roberts Homestead" which still entertains tourists on the commanding terrace where the highway to Rutland now turns sharp right, about a mile north of Manchester Center. Around it had grown

up a little hamlet known as Robertsville, with a general store to serve it.

The stage road of those days passed from Barnumville up across the hill to the Roberts house and traces of it still are visible in the old pastures. Thence it proceeded along the foot of Mount Aeolus to the tavern of Cephas Kent in Dorset and so on through the Dorset valley and down to Saratoga. Roberts had anticipated one of the ideas of the modern motor era. He hoped the scenic beauties of the route would console Boston travelers for the additional mileage. But he was too far ahead of his times and the venture failed.

The early roads through the valleys followed the high ground near the mountains, to simplify the problem of fording or bridging the numerous streams. The first road, or trail, in Manchester was cut close to the foot of Mount Equinox. It has long since grown up to forest, again, but traces of it and of habitations on it are faintly discernible. For many years the main road from Bennington to Lake George and the head of Lake Champlain followed the foot of the east mountains as far as Sunderland. Here it crossed over and followed the route of the present West Roads through Manchester and Dorset, coming into the modern highway in the more open country at Rupert.

This explains why many of the remote, secondary roads of today are so thickly studded with old houses. In their day these were in the thick of affairs. It was so with the Cephas Kent Tavern on the secluded West Road in Dorset. Not far beyond it, where the street from the main Village of Dorset intersects the old West Road stood another tavern, now a private summer residence.

The main route from this region to Brattleboro, on the Connecticut river, passed over the mountains east of Arlington. Up in the wild forests of the mountain top there still exist the ruins of Kelley Stand—"stand" signifying a tavern station for stage coaches. The little deserted village of houses and stores is slowly returning to dust. In its midst stand the ruins of Bob Lawlor's Tavern, in its time a celebrated place of entertainment for man and beast, luxuriously complete with ballroom and everything.

A few miles farther on is the spot where the Blake family of Arlington were caught in the March blizzard of 1821, a tragedy much celebrated in song and story. Nearby, still in the heart of the forest, is the great natural amphitheatre where Daniel Webster addressed 10,000 or 15,000 hopeful Whigs and scornful Democrats, in the Log-Cabin-and-Hard-Cider campaign of 1840.

Truly a quaint folk—this "most active and most rebellious race." They rescued the cause of American freedom in a tiny forest inn where, now, only the feet of golfers tread. And they sought refreshment and entertainment and oratory in mountain fastnesses where only the feet of hardy explorers venture, now.

Edward Griffith wrote me there was no record of Stephen Young, born 1778 in Manchester, but there are records of wife of Uriy (Uri) Young of Arlington, February 1803, and another of Andrew Young 1827.
Uri Young is described as a Captain.

Charles E. Young,
Manchester Centre.
Vt.

Adams Dr. Saml 10
Allen, Elkan 6-24
Ira 12-24

J. SHELDON DEMOREST, M.D.
Foxboro, Ontario

Burgoyne 3.14.15.
16.17.19.20
Breckenridge 5.6
Baum, Col. 18
Blake 30
Breyman Col 19

Clark, Nathan 16
Cochran, Robt. 6
Chittenden Thos 22.23
Downer 18
Duane James 4.7
Gates 17

Haldimand Gen 23
Hard 19
Herrick, Sam'l 16
Hough, Benj, Esq 11²
Howard, Hannah 21

Jefferson, Thos. 26

Kent Cephas 12·29²
Kelley 30

Lawton, Bob 30
Lincoln Gen. Benj 17·19

March Wm 14·15·20 26
Mead. James 11
Montgomery. Gen 12
Munson Thaddeus 26
Munro John 5·7·8

Ormsby, Gideon Capt. 21·22
" Jonathan 21·22
Orvis Franklin R. 26
" L. C. 26

Powell Lt Martin 13·15 16·20²·26·28

Roberts Martin 28
Robinson Silas 3

Rose Samuel 4·5·20·22
" Mrs 5
Samuel Jr 21
Asa 21
Safford Maj. Sam'l 18
Schuyler Gen 14·17²·18
St. Clair. Gen 14²·20
Stark John 18²·19²
Sunderland Peleg 18
Swift 15·17

Ten Eyck 5·6²
Tryon Gov

Warner Seth 6·8·11·12²·14 18·19
Webster Dan'l 18²
Wells, Eliakim 7·22

THE JOURNAL PRESS
MANCHESTER, VT.

Township of Camden, County of Addington. N. Lenox — N.B.

LOT Number 33 — in the 4 Concession,

Mathias Chase

Commencing where a post has been planted, in front of the said Concession,

At the South-East Angle of ——— the said Lot;

Then North 29 Degrees West, 105 Chains 27 Links;

Then South 61 Degrees West, 19 Chains;

Then South 29 Degrees East, 105 Chains 27 Links;

Then North 61 Degrees East, 19 Chains,

To the place of beginning.

Containing 200 Acres, more or less.

For which 28 Acres and 4 sevenths are reserved per margin.

In Lot No. 36
3 Concession.

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Sgd. 2d. Sept. 1800

~~With Certificate~~
Cam. Reg. Bk D. 1798
Chase — 537

Number
416 Cam.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO

Ref:

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(no 9)

To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe
Esquire Lieutenant Governor and comander
in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada
&c. &c. &c. — In Council

The Memorial of Ira Rose

Humbly Sheweth

That your Excellency's memorialist
being desirous to become a settler in this Province, Prays
that a Lot of Two Hundred Acres of land may be assigned
to him in the Township of Sydney in the Midland District
agreeable to your Excellency's Proclamation bearing date the
seventh day of February One thousand seven hundred and
Ninety Two —

And your Excellency memorialist
as in duty bound will ever Pray

Ira Rose

Adolphustown
25 February 1794

To His Excellency
John Graves Simcoe Esq.r
Lieut. Gov.r &c &c &c in Council

1794

The Memorial
of
Sara Rose
No. 221
200 acres granted

No 12

This Indenture made the Nineteenth day of Febru
hundred and twenty one Between Margarets Rep
Sidney County of Hastings Midland Distrct and
and Jacob Rose of the Township of Sidney aforesa
party of the first parts for and in consideration of th
money of the said province to them in hand paid
whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged hath
these presents doth bargain sell remise and quit c
(in his actual possession now being) and to his hei
in the first Concession of the Township of Sidney
twenty two in the sixth Concession of the Town
to together with all and singular the hereditam
or to any wise appertaining and the Reversion an
issues and profits thereof and also all the estate rig
of them the said party of the first parts either
premises and every parts and parcel thereof, To the
to the sole and only proper use benefit and beho
heirs and assigns for ever In Witness whereof
on the day and year first above written

Presence of
Jacob Rose

Charles Simmons

2

bruary in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight
ed and Susanna Gilbert widow of the Township of
in Province of Upper Canada of the first part
ward of the second part Witnesseth that the said
the sum of one hundred pound Current Lawful
aid by the said party of the second part the receipt
bargained sold Released and quit claimed and by
t claim unto the said party of the second part
heirs and assigns for ever all Lot Number Seventeen
nty aforesaid and the East half of Lot Number
ranship of Thurlow in the County of Hastings aforesa
ments and appurtenances thereunto belonging
and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents
right title interest claim or demand whatsoever
in law or equity of in and to the above bargained
the said party of the second part his heirs and assi
behoof of the said party of the second part his
and we have hereunto set our hands and s[illegible] to

Margaret his mark Rose

Susannah Gilbert

A quit Claim
Deed from Marg
aret Rose & Susan
na Gilber
To
Jacob Rose

7. 1 Sidey
Liber 6 Thurlo

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No 111

To His Excellency

Sir George Arthur Knt. C. B.

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein &c &c

In Council

The Petition of Jacob Rose of the Township of Sidney in the Midland District Yeoman

Humbly Sheweth

That your humble Petitioner is a Native of the United States of America and living on the broken front of Lot No. 17 in the said Township of Sidney heretofore, or upwards of Twenty Years last past

That your Petitioners Father Asa Rose who died many Years ago had been located on the front part of said Lot No. 17 on which he and his family first settled and the rear part of said Lot which was drawn by one Jacob Hoverdown he purchased before the said Hoverdown got out his Majesty's Patent for it

That Petitioners said Father made a Will whereby it appears that he bequeathed the 2/3rds of the said Lot to your Petitioner and the 1/3rd to his Mother Margaret Rose the Widow of the said Asa Rose who is now living with your Petitioner in the said Township of Sidney

That your Petitioner in 1837 Empowered the late James McNabb Esqr of Belleville as his Agent for the purpose of claiming the said Lot through the Commissioners Authorized under the Devise Act and it appears for want of his said Mothers Quit Claim of her Moiety and the Broken front thereof not being described or attached to his Fathers Grant the Commissioners only granted him the 2/3rds of the said Lot and said nothing of the broken front and as it is the greatest Object to him of all

and that

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(No 11)

That Your Petitioner which property is subject to a heavy Bond which had been given to a Mr. Ch. Simmons prior to his said Fathers death being for the procurement of a good deed to be made unto the said Ch. Simmons of a part of said Lot which is not comprised in the Deed which he has lately rec.d through the Commission and in consequence the said Mr. Simmons threatens to put his Bond in suit without any further excuse or delay whereby Your Petitioner is liable to be ruined.

That Your Petitioner having purchased his Mothers Moiety of the said Lot as will appear by her Quit Claim hereunto annexed. And being himself a good and faithful Subject who has never applied for or rec.d any Land from the Crown and being situated in such a manner as he therefore expressly to Your Excellency. He therefore humbly beseeches Your Excellency in Council to Grant to him the said Broken Front on which he resides subject to the present regulations of Fees, and should Your Excellency deem it proper to grant him the ½ so purchased from his Mother so as the whole of the Broken front and her Moiety of the said Lot may be included in one Patent he will be willing to pay the additional fees which may attend the same. And be ever bound to pray

Jacob Rose

York 21st March 1821

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Government House
5th March 1822
Referred to the
Honorable Executive
Council
By Command

Read 3 April 1822
Petitioner is
Recommended for the
broken front opposite
lot N 17 at the present
fees. With respect to
any claim he may have
to remaining 1/3 of lot N 17
on the first Concession Sandy
be referred to the Commissioner

R. 13
No. 50

[illegible]

Contains about 100 Acres — and has never been located
or described.
Surveyor Genl's Office
21. March 1822.

Thos. Redout
Survey Genl

Order issued 15 April 1822

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I Certify that Jacob Rose of the Township of Sidney has lived permanently in that Township for upwards of twenty years last past and that he always Resided on the Broken front of Lot No 17th in the first Concession of the said Township where he has by his Industry made great Improvement and Erected good Buildings thereon and has always Conducted himself as an honest Man and done his duty during the Late War

Given under my hand this 20th March 1821

Reuben White
M P

Province of Upper-Canada.

I certify that Jacob Rose, a native of the United States of America, now of the Township of Sidney — Farmer

hath taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance, required by Law, before me, at York, in the Home District, this 22nd day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one

Benj. McGeale (Quell)
Comm.

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BALTIS ROSE.

Baltis Rose, during his life time one of Sidney's most prominent citizens, was born in the 3rd concession of that township on January 5th, 1817. His father, Jacob Rose, married Gabella Fulton, and, it is said, was born at Ernesttown and was related to the pioneer Rose family, who were among the very first settlers there, and afterwards removed to the 7th concession. Jacob Rose died in Sidney at the age of seventy-five, while his wife died aged seventy-seven years.

Baltis Rose was practically a self-made man. His school education was a meagre one, as the educational facilities in the part of Sidney where he spent his youth, were not at this early time what they afterwards became; but he was an apt student, a close observer and ambitious to improve himself, and by his own talents and industry became a successful citizen. Physically, he was a powerful young man, having been endowed with robust health from infancy, and was thus enabled to put into action the suggestions of his active brain. He early started in life for himself, working on the farm of William Vandervoort for seven dollars per month. He later obtained employment with Levi Parry in the 4th concession, and an idea of his strength and ability to handle an axe is evidenced by the fact that he cut fifteen acres of heavy timber, working right through the summer months to accomplish it. Young Rose continued to work for wages until nearing his majority, when he leased one hundred acres of land from Duncan Irvin, on shares, and continued on this farm for eight years, when, by the fruits of his energy and economy, he found himself in a position to purchase a farm of his own in the 6th concession. He purchased this farm, improved and afterwards sold at a handsome profit; and then purchased the farm on concession 4, which he later increased to two hundred acres. Here he spent the remainder of his useful life, passing away in 1897 at the ripe old age of eighty years.

He married Harriet Irvine, daughter of Duncan Irvine, of Sidney, who died in 1885.

His life seems to have been an unbroken success, not only financially; but he early earned the confidence and respect of the whole community, and his services were in demand, not only in a political way, but his advice and counsel were sought by neighbors

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and friends, and he frequently acted as arbitrator, executor of estates, etc. He sat in the council of Sidney for over twenty years, holding the offices of Councillor and Reeve, and was also Warden of Hastings County. In politics he was a staunch Conservative, and for years was a personal and trusted friend of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. He sat for West Hastings in the Legislative Assembly.

Nor was it alone in secular matters that Baltis Rose was interested. He took an active part in church and educational matters, giving most of the land on which Wesley Church, on the 4th concession of Sidney, is built, and being the largest subscriber towards the building of the church itself; and for years, he paid from his own pocket any deficiency that occurred in the finances. He was recording steward of the Frankford circuit of the Methodist church for twenty-three years.

He was also an active member of the L. O. L. Mr. Rose was a first-class farmer, and the two hundred acres which he left to his sons, D. Irvine and William Rose, is ample evidence of their father's thoroughness as an agriculturalist, as no finer farms can be found in the county. D. Irvine owns the homestead containing one hundred acres, while William owns the one hundred adjoining, and lives on the Shorey farm, which he also cultivates. The houses on these farms are modern brick ones, and the barns and outbuildings are commodious and replete with conveniences. Both sons of the late Baltis Rose are worthy successors of their respected father; they are well educated men, of exemplary habits, first-class farmers and highly respected.

JACOB ROSE.

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN:

I. Baltis Rose, m. Harriet Irvine; set. Sidney. Issue: (1) Mary J., (2) Annie M., (3) George, (4) D. Irvine, (5) Louise, and (6) William.

II. Elizabeth Rose, m. John Caldwell; set. Stirling. Issue: (1) Jacob, (2) Sylvester, and (3) Albert.

III. Sarah A. Rose, m. Matthew Coon; set. Sidney. Issue: (1) Mary E., (2) Samuel W., (3) Isabella, (4) David E., (5) John W., (6) Charles H., (7) Annie C., and (8) Walter.

IV. James Rose, m. Hannah Ward; set. United States.

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V. Henry Rose, m. Julia A. Card; set. Sidney. Issue: (1) Elizabeth.

VI. George Rose, m. Margaret Longwell; set. Sidney. Issue: (1) Seymour, (2) George H., (3) Charles, (4) Etta, and (5) Isabella.

VII. David Rose, unm.; set. California.

VIII. Catherine Rose, m. 1st, Joseph Card, and 2nd, James Ferguson. Issue; by 1st, (1) Matilda, (2) Wellington, and (3) Alice.

IX. Oliver Rose, m. Miss Philips.

X. John Rose, m. 1st, Isabella Turner, 2nd, Miss Chard, and 3rd, Catherine Anderson; set. Northwest. Issue: by 1st, (1) Annie, and (2) Lavina.

XI. Hiram Rose, went to United States.

XII. Annie S. Rose, d. y.

THE GRANDCHILDREN AND ISSUE:

See I. *The Baltis Rose Branch:*

(1) Mary J. Rose, m. Charles Thompson; d. without issue.

(2) Annie M. Rose, d. in inf.

(3) George Rose, d. unm., aged twenty-three years.

(4) D. Irvine Rose, m. Mary E. Southard, July 15th, 1885; set. Sidney. Issue: (*a*) Gerald B., d. in inf., (*b*) Florence H., d. in inf., (*c*) Alta I., and (*d*) Eva M.

(5) Louise Rose, d. aged fourteen years.

(6) William Rose, m. September 13th, 1888, Annie Shorey; set. Sidney. Issue: (*a*) Percy S., d. in inf., (*b*) Pearl L., (*c*) Clayton, (*d*) Eula M., and (*e*) Edaline H.

THE BENJAMIN ROWE FAMILY.

Benjamin Rowe, the pioneer of the Rowe family in Prince Edward County, was born in Dutchess County, N.Y., about 1764. The question of his lineage cannot be determined, nor does it appear that he figured in the revolution, but that he favored British connection for the American colonies is evident from the fact that he trod hard on the heels of the Adolphustown party in his migration to Canada, and on his arrival in Prince Edward County was permitted to select two hundred acres on the Bay Shore of the township of Sophiasburgh. Previous to leaving Dutchess County he married Mary Devonport, and William, his first born child, was

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To His Excellency Francis Gore Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c &c &c in Council

The Petition of Jacob Rose of Sydney, in the Midland District Yeoman

Humbly Sheweth.

That in the year 1798 your Petitioner's Father the late Anna Rose deceased, claimed and was allowed under the Commission for ascertaining Titles to Land, the Lot No. Seventeen in the first Concession of the Township of Sidney, consisting of 200 Acres.

That a Patent, now lying in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, has by mistake been made out for the said Land in the Name of Anna Rose, instead of Anna.

Wherefore

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Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays that Your Excellency would be pleased to Order the said erroneous Patent to be impounded, to enable Your Petitioner, to whom his Father has devised the said Land by Will, to claim the same under the Commission in favor of Heirs & Devisees &c

And your Petitioner shall ever pray &c

Jacob & Peter
by James Young his
Attorney in

Filed 28th February
1816

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Midland District } Personally appeared before me James Young Esquire One of his Majesties Justices of the Peace in and for the said district Charles Simmons and John Rowe both of the Township of Sidney and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that they were both present when Aaron Rose of the Township of Sidney deceased generally known by the name of Aaron Rose executed his Last will and Testament making his son Jacob Rose his heir as described in the said will & to the best of their knowledge the said Jacob Rose is the eldest Son of the aforesaid Aaron Rose

Sworn before me at Thurlow this 30th January 1816

John Young J.P.

Charles Smith

Aaron Rose Claims Lot No. Seventeen in the first Concession of Sidney

Kingston 25 Sep. 1798

Allowed by the Commissioners

Allan McLean Clk to the Commissioners

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Deposition of
John Rice Jr
Charles Sumner

Sumner

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Con. in Committee
2 April 1816
The prayer of the
Petition recommended
By
Entered in Land Book H
Page 331

Wrote the Order on the
Erroneous Patent &
sent an Order to the
Surveyor General 1st
August 1816

R 76

The Petition of
Jacob Rose
respecting an erroneous
Patent for Land allowed
to his deceased father under
the Commission for ascertaining
Titles to Land.
Received 26th Feb. 1816.

Referred to the Surveyor
General to report.
By order.
J. Smith
C. C.

By the 560th Claim of the
Midland Commission in 1798
the 14th No. 17 in the 1st Concess.
of Tidney appears to have
been allowed to Una Rose
and it has been so described.
S. G. Office Ridout
28 March Surv. Genl
1816.

Turn over

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Decr. for Ana-
Rose n° 451.
under the Comm.

Anna Ro
Smith Greafu
Kingston 25

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Haldimand Papers.

Return of the Surveying Party with Samuel Tuffie, between 1 May and 9 Oct., 1784.
Cataraqui

Burley, Freeman 10 days his mark.

Box 445
Manchester Vermont
May 3, 1966

Dr. H.C. Burleigh
Bath Ontario
Canada

My dear Dr. Burleigh,-

I was very glad to hear from you again, , and I appreciate very much your giving me the list of children of Samuel Rose Jr. and his wife, Chloe Canfield Rose.

I was extremely sorry to learn of Dr. Demarest's death: he came here a number of times and we had long and interesting discussions on his Marsh, and other lines.

Most Authorities I have found, seem to credit Samuel Jr. and his wife with 11 children, but as you have doubtless found, "Authorities" are sometimes mistaken! But some of these children could of course have been Grandchildren.

I had some correspondence with the Mrs. G.S. Brown of Ottawa, whose name you sent me, two years ago. Her Mother-in-Law Mrs. Edward Brown of Minnedosa, Manitoba, first wrote me- they had been here im 1965 and visited our very good Library I judge, and she was interested in obtaining a copy of Judge Thompson's Book- "The Tory's Daughter" and I was able to help them get a copy of this-also Carl Chapin's "History of Manchester". She then "turned me over" to her daughter -in-Law,(Incidentally "The Tory's Daughter " was not a Tory herself but engaged to Joshua, son of Samuel Rose Sen. who married one Hannah Howard, here.

She lists the sons of "our Samuel's sons" as David b. 1768 Ezekiel b. 1771; Moses b. 1770; Aaron b. 1775; Jacob b. 1772; Arra b. 1786; and Levi b. 1788, and adds these are listed as being in Canada at least by 1800.

She has most of the children' names of Samuel Senior- taken from the Probate records here of the Settlement of Samuel Sen.'s Estate-the son Joel Rose was appointed by the Governor and Council of Vermont to settle what remained of his Estate, here in 1786.

The statement has often been made that if he had not died when he did, his whole Estate would have been confiscated. So I judge he must have died soon after the outbreak of Hostilities - as some people suggest 1777-78.

It is very difficult to trace much about the son Samuel, as Joel settled all of the Estate as Administrator.

He-or Samuel Jr- owned some Danby Vermont lands, and there was another Samuel Rose in Pawlet Vt., not far from here, who was there during the Revolution and afterwards, he held some Town Offices, so must have been considered loyal to the Home cause.

Incidentally- I never knew until a few years ago, that the reason these Tory's lands were confiscated and sold at "Vendue's" was to raise money to pay our Troops here. My one GGt-Grandfather bought a lot of the lands of another famous Tory- William Marsh (Dr.Demarest's Ancestor) here on the Main street of Manchester Village.

I advised Mrs. G.S. Brown and her husband to stop in Poughkeepsie N.Y. and go into the records there. That County- (Dutchess) is where the Rose family came from to Man-

chester. They were planning to search in New York City. I will write her and see if they have tried Dutchess County records.

Samuel Rose's (Sen.) Widow-Sarah- received the house, in the settlement of the Estate, and the son Abraham got the other half.

Abraham signed a deed here in 1791- but neither he not any of the other sons- except Joel* are listed in the 1790 and 1800 U.S. Censuses. And I have never been able to find where any of them , except a son of Joel's-Peter- are buried here.

Well-enough of Roses- I went over to my house and got our Correspondence of fifteen years ago (Sept and Oct. 1951) and find I sent you some information about your Amos Martin- and Mashier Martin- also about that Ball family of Marlboro-Newfane Vt.

You asked about Percys ((Piercy-Pearcy) and Randolph-Powell- which I had nothing about- except our famous Martin Powel here, and he had in his big family only two sons- Martin Powel Jr, and Truman Powel.

Since then I find in a later search, I had "The Powell Family" by W.P. Powell, publ. 1931., and there seem to be William Powels in this family.

The Client was mainly interested in a Squier family- one of them married a Powell, so of course I only copied what was in the Book on that direct line

William Powell-1 of Wethersfield Conn. perhaps son of Robert and Mary (Moore) Powell of Ipswhich Mass (or New Hampshire) m. Sarah Francis Feb. 26. 1690 (Wethersfield rec)-Children

1-son (not named b. Oct. 29, 1691; prob. died young
2-Robert
3-William
4-Mary b. Nov. 1699
5-Thomas b. Oct. 31, 1701
6- Abigail b. Nov. 23d 1703

Jan 1703-4 the Selectmen apprenticed Thomas ae. about 2, and Mary ae. about 4 to John Dix & Edward Bulkley. Next year they apprenticed Abigail to Nathl Hun.

(This would indicate the Parents had died)

Robert-2(Wm-1* m. Anne, dau. of William Goodrich Jan. 3, 1716- children John; Elijah; Miles; Ephriam. Anna lived at Rocky Parish, Meriden, Wethersfield & Middletown Conn. He d. 1748- his wife d. Dec. 28, 1783.

Soon after the Father's death the four brothers removed to Berkshire County Mass.- John, Miles, and one other brother settled in Lanesboro, Berkshire Co. about 1760 .

Berkshire Gazetteer states that ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Powells in Revolutionary War were- Ashael, Caleb, David, Ephraim, Elijah, Sen., Elijah Jr. John, Miles, Robert, Thomas & William .-etc

"The Henry Genealogy" by William Henry, publ. 1915, gives more information about these Lanesboro Powells and some of their Descendants.

Of course, as I said above, I only copied from these two sources this Powell direct line who married into the Squier family.

Lanesboro is not far from the Argyle New York region, so perhaps this is the family of your William Powell of Argyle.

I tried the Ball family again (I find I sent you the Census returns (1790 & 1800) on them when I wrote you in 1951. "The History of Marlboro Vt." by Rev. Ephraim Newton publ. by Vt. Historical Soceity mentions no James Ball. Marlboro and Newfane seem to be regarded as one Town in Histories, although they are really separate Towns.

"Historical Facts & Incidents relating to Newfane- the Seat of Windham 1774-1874" publ. Brattleboro, D. Leonard Stearn 1877, says

+10 -10 +10 -10

mus 0 1 +6 1 1 0 2 24.3.83

mus 0 1 +12 2 6/12 3 -6 0 0 -0 3 nov/83

2713 Norberry Cres
Ottawa 8, Ont.
Jan 2 1964

B167

Dear Dr. Burleigh,

As a result of our research into history & records of the Rose family we have come in contact with Mrs Grace Reed of Manchester, Vermont. Mrs Reed gave us your name as a possible source of information. The branch we are interested in is that of Samuel Rose born 1742, first settler in Manchester, Vermont, 1761, previously living in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York State. We know that the family came to America in 1710, probably from Holland or possibly England. Samuel Rose came to Canada as a United Empire Loyalist. It would be ~~setting~~ interesting to establish whether or not any relationship existed between Samuel Rose & a Mathias Rose & other Roses in the U. E. L. list.

My husband's mother was a Rose, we have quite a bit of information on the family after 1800, although this is confined to one line of the family. We do not have the date & place of death of Samuel (1742 b.) but have this information on his ~~Son~~ Samuel Jr. We know from the U. E. list that he had died by 1806. He seems to have been in Edwardsburg when the first U E L list was made.

Any information you could give us would be most appreciated.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs G. S. Brown.

Samuel b 1742 sell. manufacturer 1761

				+10	-10	+10	-6			
24.3.1783	Mrs Samuel	0	1	1	1	0	2			Sorel
				+12	10/12	-6	+12	6/12	-6	
Nov 1785	" "	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	Sorel
12.9.1784	Samuel	1	1	+10	10	+10	-10			Sorel
				4	0	1	3			

5 b. bt 1774

1766 1768 1770 1772 1773

Christ Church

5.5.1785 John born 18 wks son John & Elizabeth Rose

Prisoner ~~pres~~ Aug 1780 ~~& is~~ a prisoner since last Spring (while recruiting men)

Replied showing

Samuel I = Sarah Marsh

|

Samuel II m 2 = Chloe Campbell

|

Samuel III m Charlotte McIntyre

MRS. GRACE W. W. REED
BOX 445
MANCHESTER, VERMONT
05254

Mrs. G. S. Brown
2713 Norberry Crescent
Ottawa 8, Ont
Mrs Paul Clausen
Tottenham Ont

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
MEMBER VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
N. E. HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

REGISTRAR AND
CHAIRMAN OF GENEALOGICAL RECORDS
ORMSBY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

March 5, 1966

To-
Dr. H.C. Burleigh
Bath Ontario Canada

My dear Dr. Burleigh,-

I hope this address will reach you; I am not in my own house this winter, and the correspondence I had with you is in my closed (and unheated) house.

You may remember we had some correspondence several years ago on the Rose family of Manchester Vermont.

Over the years I have gathered a great amount of information on them but still lack information on some of the lines.

The first Rose here was Samuel Rose who came from Nine Partners (now called Amenia) Dutchess County N.Y.

He was a Loyalist but stayed here, but his eldest son-Samuel Junior fled to Canada. Descendants have informed me he became a Captain in the Army; became wealthy, married Chloe Rose and had 11 children.

I am working again on the Rose family and thought of you and that you may have some information about Samuel Rose Jr., his wife Chloe Rose, and his children.

Arra (or Orra) Rose, son of Samuel Rose Senior had a daughter Chloe- but she married Robert Logan Jr. here.

I also have one other Chloe Rose (this on was given me by a Canadian lady- Mrs. Jennie Sexton Mpulton of Peterboro, Ont.- She is now deceased. This was Chloe Rose wife of Jonathan Sexton d. Oct. 28, 1870 aged 70 yrs. This is taken from her Gravestone in the Washburn Cemetery on the Washburn farm at Washburn, Leeds Co, Ontario. Of course she could have easily been a daughter of Samuel Rose Jr.

I did not follow her up- what I was then working on was one of my own family lines- the Sextons (sometimes spelled Saxton). While none of the Sextons were Loyalists, a lot of them moved to Canada after the War was over. The Washburns also lived around here and moved to Canada- who were connected with one William Sexton of Dorset (next Town to Manchester.)

If you have this data, what would your charge be for a copy - data on Samuel Jr., his wife and children ?

Have you ever seen that this name was originally Rosen (shortened from Rosengarten) and that they were originally Holland Dutch ? The name of one of Samuel Rose's (Senior) sons was Ara- Arra or Orra, in records here. And that this was a corruption of the Dutch name Aria-Arien, Aryt, Arie, Ariaan etc.

The Client for whom I did this original Rose search told me her Grandmother Rose always insisted that the name had once been Rosengarten, and we have found some evidence of this in New York State recently.

Is Dr. Demarest still alive ? I have not heard from him for a long time- his Ancestor was the famous Loyalist- William Marsh of Manchester, and it was he who told me about your collection of Loyalists who fled to Canada. William Marsh came back here to his wife after the war however.

Any help you may be able to give on this will be greatly appreciated- and you are welcome to any records I have also.

Sincerely

Janet H. Reed

Newfane received a New Hampshire Charter 1753- was named for Thomas Fane, one of men of Kent under Sit Thomas Wyet in 1554.

James Ball was one of Grantees of land there.

The Charter was returned to Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire in 1761 and a new one issued to Luke Brown & Associates.

The Governor of New York regranted the Township to Walter Franklin and Associates May 12, 1772.

No more on Balls and nothing on Martins.

Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer, Vol.V, p. 480 states that Pondville(formerly called Marlboro) and Newfane Congregational Church, organized Oct. 29, 1794 from members of the Dummerston Vt. Church- James Ball and Mansfield Bruce chosen Deacons in 1806. "It was the Deacon's duty to call on brethren that do not go to Meeting, to know the reason and invite them to their duty". This shows a James Ball in Marlboro as late as 1807. (Perhaps he left after this vote!)

There was a Samuel Ball in Marlboro in the 1800 Census, with a family. Nothing about James Ball in the History of Dummerston in the Town History or Gazetteer.

I sent you all the James Balls 1790-1800 Censuses, but do not seem to have included James Ball of Newark, Franklin Co., Vt. Franklin County was taken from Chittenden County and is on the N.W. border of Vermont and Canada. I think the name has been changed but do not know what it is now . 1800 U.S. Census of Newark Vt. James Ball (the only inhabitant) 1 male & 1 female ae 26-45; 2 males & 1 female ae. under 10; 1 male & 1 female ae. 10-16; 1 male ae 16-26.

On the Walker family of Clarendon Rutland Co. Vt.- Vol.III p. 480 Vt. Gazetteer- Representatives to Vt. House from Clarendon Lewis Walker 1781,1831-32;1857-58. William W. Walker Rep. 1868-79.

No Walkers listed in Clarendon in 1790 Census. I know there was quite a settlement there from Rhode Island.

I have again been in correspondence with my Rose Client for whom I did the search here. She wrote me last fall, she remembered that a Descendant of William Rose (son of Joel & Grandson of Samuel-1) of Amenia & Manchester had written her that her Grandmother-Elvira Rose Stevens always said the Roses were "Holland Dutch" and the name was originally Rosengarten. (I do not know Dutch- but that "garten" sounds German to me)

But search at the Newbury Library instigated by a Correnpondence she had had in the "Hartford Conn. Times" with a Miss Janette Rose Burlingham showed Roosa-Roses in Ulster County and other places in New York.

Miss Burlingham stated that she found correspondence between 2 descendants of Ensign John Rose's 2 younger sons-Salmon & Dennison Rose. Miss Burlingham descends from Col. William Rose of Binghampton N.Y. and his son Ensign John. She states that the family came from Holland about 1650 and mentioned casually that the name was originally Roosa. Her line is John Rose who settled in Albany and built a house there. He had 3 sons- John, Jacob & Samuel. She claims Jacob settled in Poughkeepsie, John in Dover N.Y. and Samuel in Manchester Vt.

That started my Client searching to prove this, and in Hoe's "Baptismal & Marriage Registers of the old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster Co. N.Y." publ.1891, she found an Arien Roosa with wife Johanna de Hooges and a son Zamuel bpt. 1725. He is the only Zamuel-Samuel in the index among a raft Areins, Guerts etc. This family lived in "Horley" (now called Hurley) which was originally part of Kingston. They appear in the N.Y. Hist. Gen. Society's Magazine- when they arrived on the "Spotted Cow" april 1660 - to the baptismal date of Arien Roosa, father of Zamuel.

This article gives Johanna de Hooge's Baptismal date as 31 Aug. 1690. She was married 14 Dec. 1713 to Arien Roosa. In this record

In this record Zameul became Samuel bapt. 16, May 1725 (a suitable date for Samuel Rose of Amenia- Manchester). She (and I) searching Ulster County N.Y. History and the N.Y. Gen. Biog rec. also, have a lot more information also.

The problem to me was that Samuel Rose-1 of Manchester stated repeadedly in land records that he was "of "Nine Pardenors" (Amenia) Dutchess Co. N.Y. But I find the Ulster County History relates that the Town of Kingston (first called Esopus) was purchased originally from the Indians and the only reason that I can see that Zamuel-Samuel and probably his parents crossed the Hudson the Dutchess County was that the Indians (excited by the "Fire-Water" they obtained from the Dutch Settlers) kept raiding Esopus so the terrified Inhabitants fled several times.

I have not yet finished searching through all those N.Y. Gen. Biog- records- am still searching all N.Y. State Surrogate records published in those, but it does seem pretty certain now that these Manchester Roses were originally Dutch Roosas and they had a passion for some as yet unknown reason for that variously spelled name- Aria- Arien- Arie- Ariaan which finally became Ara-Arra-Orra in the Manchester family (and I note that Samuel Rose Jr. also named a son Arra)

I kept your Matthias Rose of the Saratoga District in mind- but so far have found only a Matthew Rose of Suffolk County N.Y. (which is Long Island.)

I never could understand why Ulster County which was settled by by the Dutch was given this Irish name, but the "History of the County of Ulster" by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester publ. 1880 states that the Province of New York was originally Proprietary of the Duke of York, later King James II, and York and Albany Counties were named for his twin Titles Duke of York and Scotland. King & Queen Counties were named in honor of the Duke' brother-King Charles II & his wife Catherine of Braganza.

Dutchess County (which once included also Columbia & Putnam Counties complimented JamesII wife. Suffolk County was named for King Charles- Duke of Suffolk

Richmond County named for Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond , natural son of Charles II by a French woman.

Orange county (then including RocklandCo.) was named for William Prince of Orange- who later became King William.

And in 1683 the younger brother of King Charles of England had the Irish title of Duke of Ulster, so that County was named for him.

I enclose a list of Vermont Probate Districts which Winifred Holman and I compiled several years ago. A number of Vermont Counties have two probate Districts and their names are very confusing. This was originally published in "The American Genealogist" by Donald Lines Jacobus - Editor, and later the Vernont Historical Society asked permission to publish it. Perhaps this may help you in tracing some of your Canadian Settlers.

I will write Mrs. Brown again. We are trying to find some of the Descendants of Abraham Rose, son of Samuel-1- they moved out to New York State by so far we have not located but one of them.

Sincerely

Grace H-W. Reed

Canada 31 March, 1966.

Mrs. Grace W. W. Reed,
Box 445, Manchester, Vt.

Dear Mrs. Reed:

It was nice to hear from you after all these years. I can hardly remember how long ago it was. I do, however, have in my file one of your letters to Dr. Demorest, together with the Manchester History booklet.

The good doctor Demorest died about two years ago of a heart condition. I miss him, as we were to genealogical cronies who enjoyed discussing such matters. It was too bad that he never was able to definitely allocate his Stephen Young in the proper place. Still, it was lots of fun in trying to do so.

I can vaguely recall our correspondence re the Roses, but I cannot recall just how much I gave you. Rose, of course, in the Loyalist group, is a common name. There must have been at least eight such adult Tories, among whom was your Samuel, Junior. It is too bad that you had to write before you had been able to look into that unheated house. However, I shall supply you with a known list of children of Samuel, Junior, taken from their applications for lands to which they were entitled as children of a Loyalist. In this list please note that "O. C., with date," refers to the date on which each was granted 200 acres of land.

Samuel Rose, Senior, married Chloe Canfield. (This was really Samuel, Jr.)
Children:
1. Samuel, of Wolford (Township), married Charlotte McIntyre.
2. Chloe, bapt. 3 June, 1796, married David Froom of Edwardsburgh. O. C. 7 July, 1802
3. Susannah, bapt. 28 May, 1793, married William Morrison, of Edwardsburgh O. C. 8 Feb., 1808.
4. Arza, of Montague (Township), bapt. 3 June, 1796 O. C. 18 Mar., 1808.
5. Aaron, of Edwardsburgh (see below) O. C. 20 Aug., 1808.
6. John, of Edwardsburgh (married? Isabella Boulton?) O. C. 19 Apr., 1816.
7. Rachel, bapt. 28 May, 1793, married Samuel Adams of Edwardsburgh.
8. Sarah.
9. Charlotte O. C. 20 Oct., 1832.
10. Moses, of Montague, U. E.
11. David.
12. Ezekiel, of Montague, U. E.
13. Jacob (?)

There is the possibility that the above list of children is made up of those of both Samuel and his son, Samuel. If we call them Sr. and Jr. it might reveal much. In my mind I have marked the Senior's children with "Sr.", and those of Junior's with "Jr." What do you think? You must realize that the compiler of this list did not realize that there were two Samuels. Children of both Moses and Ezekiel are given and can be supplied, if you need them. They are both classed as Loyalists.

While we are dealing with the Samuel Rose family, I wish to state that I have had correspondence with two descendants of this man. I shall supply you with their names, which might be of help to you.

These correspondents are

1. Mrs. G. S. Brown, 2713 Norberry Crescent, Ottawa 8, Ontario., who has been in correspondence with you. She asked if there was any connection between Samuel, of Manchester, and Matthias, of Ernesttown (where I live). This I could not confirm. Our previous correspondence which you have in that unheated house dealt with this possibility, without and decision.
2. Mrs. Paul Clausen, Tottenham, Ontario.

These women must have a great deal of information beyond which I am able to supply. Particularly, it appears that Mrs. Brown has gone into the family to a great extent. If, however, after you have taken the correspondence out of the mothballs, there appears to be definite queries, I shall be only too glad to help.

I know nothing about the name being formerly Rosen. I have suspected that, if Dutch, the name must have been the Roosa, as indicated in Knittle's Palatine Imigration. There is the possibility that the name is of Scottish origin, seeing that a prominent family of Rose has been located in Scotland for more than eight generations. However, the christian names, particularly Arra and Matthias, might indicate a Dutch, or German, origin.

While in correspondence with you, I have several loose ends in Vermont which have baffled me. I wish to enumerate them, in the hope that you might have some suggestions.

1. Daniel Walker, Senior, a soldier with Wolfe at Quebec, lived in Rhode Island. In 1766 or 8 he removed, with his family to Clarendon, Vt., as first settlers. His son, Daniel, Jr., became a Loyalist and eventually settled in my Township. During the Revolution, his wife, daughters and small son were allowed to go to Canada, but the older boys, William, Weedwn and Waite, were kept in Vermont. Weeden married Sarah ----- about 1784, and by 1789, with wife and two children, came to Canada. Weeden was my third great-grandfather. My question is Who was Sarah, and when were they married?

2. James Ball belonged to the first settlers in New Fane, in 1851. A Samuel Ball also came to New Fane in the second group in 1862. My great, great grandmother, Susannah Ball, born in 1762, married, about 1781-2, Amos Martin. She was sister of Solomon, Shadrack and Jacob Ball, all Loyalists of New Fane. I seek confirmation that these four were children of James Ball.

3. William Powell lived in either Vermont or northeastern New York. He appears to have been with the British Army in 1777 a,d 1778, after which he disappeared. About this time his wife and all the children, except a daughter, Olive, were massacred by Indians and, or Loyalists. This story is confirmed in William Stone's "Life of Joseph Brant." Does this mean anything to you? In 1790, William appears in the census of Argyle Town, N. Y., and in Oneida County, New York, in 1800. He was born in 1751 and died in 1826.

I shall be glad to reimburse you for anything on the above queries, also willing to assist you re Roses, if you have definite queries.

Sincerely,

2713 Norberry Cres
Ottawa 8 Ont.
Jan 12th 1964

Dear Dr. Burleigh,

Many thanks for your prompt reply to my letter requesting information about the Roses. I'll try to be a little more definite about the Rose information we do have. A great-aunt of my husband's wrote a family record in 1908 & this has been kept in the family & used as a basis for further research. When we moved to Ottawa in 1961 we decided to visit the places that were mentioned in the originally history - Wolford, Montague, Smiths Falls - Jasper. We located the Rose farm in Wolford & their present owners had deeds etc. bearing the name John Rose. No Rose had lived there since the 1870's. We also found several Rose tombstones in the ~~Rose~~ Wolford cemetery, including John Rose, who was my husband's great grandfather. We were interested in filling in the background as much as possible - my mother-in-law knew that Samuel Rose had built the first frame house at Manchester Vt. We were fortunate in being able to take a trip down to Manchester & vicinity & find mention of Samuel Rose the Tory in local history. We only began to realize then that

there was yet another Samuel Rose! We did not know that Samuel, 2nd of Manchester had married Sarah Marsh - we thank you for that information. We would be interested in knowing when this Samuel settled in America. Our family history states that the Roses came with the Palatines in 1710 but does not say from whence or where they settled in the States. I have looked in the Public Library for books on the Palatines but failed to find any - perhaps they are in the reference dept.

Our family record also states that Samuel Rose drew land where the city of Three Rivers now stands but was drowned before the necessary papers were filed, we do not believe that this could have been possible since Three Rivers had been founded long before this, we think there must have been some confusion & that the Loyalist camp at Three Rivers was the place that any earlier reference referred to. We have nothing definite on the the date or place of Samuel's (the Loyalist) death. From the Loyalist list we have learned that Samuel settled in Edwardsburg but again dates are non-existent. Was his original grant in the present Montague township?

We know the names of some of Samuel's brothers. Joel Abraham, Asa & that Joel married Rachel Roberts. We would like to know whether or not any of these brothers came to Canada as "late loyalists."

your information are the Rose genealogy agrees with ours. to carry it further - Samuel 3rd m. Charlotte McIntyre
John (b 1806) {m. 1 Harriet Coolidge
2 Margaret Wood
3 Mary Jane Farnum
Henry (b. 1852). Prudence McKinney in Manitoba.

My husbands mother was Florence Rose, daughter of Henry. We have a fairly complete tree of all the families since Samuel 3rd.

I fully realize that you are probably a very busy man & hope that this letter isn't too wordy. If it would be any less time consuming for you, we could quite possibly drive down to Bath & have a chat with you.

I have written to America in an effort to get any general history or source of information. We have certainly increased our knowledge of history since searching out a family history!

Thanking you for your interest and looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. G. S. Brown.

Sons + Dams of U.E.

Samuel Rose Sr., married Chloe Canfield

s. Samuel of Wolford, married Charlotte McIntyre

d. Chloe, bapt 3 June 1796, married David Froom of Edwardsburg. O.C. 7.7.1802

d. Susannah, bap. 28 May 1793; married William Thomson of Edwardsburg " 8.2.1808

" 18.3.1808

s. Aaron of Montague, bapt 3.6.1796 " 20.3.1808

s. Aaron of Edwardsburg (see below) " 19.4.1816

s. John of Edwardsburg (? mar. Isabella Boulton?)

d. Rachel, bapt. 28 May 1793; married Samuel Adams of Edwardsburg

d. Sarah " 20.10.1832

d. Charlotte (or dau of Sam. Jr?)

s. Moses of Montague, U.E.

s. David

s. Ezekiel of Montague, U.E.

s. Jacob (?)

Aaron Rose of Edwardsburg (? mar. Nancy Galbreath?)

s. Silas of Edwardsburg O.C. 14.6.1839

s. Aaron of Amherst Island " 13.6.1833.

Ezekiel Rose of Edwardsburg + Montague

s. Charles of Montague " 13.6.1818

d. Maruetha, married John Davis of Montague " 11.10.1838

s. Alvin of Montague " 9.3.1837

d. Laura, married James H. Kerr of Montague " 28.10.1835

s. Omar, of Montague " 7.5.1834

d. Mary, married George Perry of Montague " 7.2.1833

d. Chloe, married Asa Clothier of Oxford " 6.9.1832.

d. Liddy, married Christopher Wilson of Montague " 28.6.1832.

s. John of Montague " 28.6.1832

Haldimand Papers

List of Persons not attached to Parties 18 April 1779
Samuel Rose

List of Loyal Subjects who for Sufferings, losses and service to Government have been recommended for Subsistence as a temporary Relief undated

Samuel Rose £5, from 25 Aug. 1778 — a family — recommended by Sir John Johnson. Suffered much, is now prisoner in April 1780 endeavouring to (recruit) men

---

Muster Roll of a Detachment of the King's Ranger at St. Johns, Quebec, commanded by Major James Rogers, 9 Sept 1780

Lieut Samuel Rose — Recruiting in the Colonies — Prisoner.

Subsistence List from 25 Dec 1781 to 24 Jan 1782

			+6	-6	+6	-6	
Mrs Rose	0	1	4	1	0	2	Sorel

not in list 1808 of Half-Pay Officers

Subsistence List 24 March 1783

			+6	-6	+6	-6	
Mrs. S. Rose	0	1	1	1	0	2	Sorel Loyal Rangers

Subsistence List July 1783

			+6	-6	+6	-6	
Mrs Rose	0	1	3	0	1	2	Sorel Loyal Rangers.

Destitute Loyalists, Exclusive of Upper Posts

			+12	6/12	-6	+12	6/12	-6
Mrs Samuel Rose	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	3

Return of Loyalists Settled on Seigneury of Sorel 12 Sep. 1784

			+10	-10	+10	-10	
Samuel Rose Loyal Rangers	1	1	4	0	1	3	

Christ Church, Sorel, Baptisms

1785 5 May John, born 18 April, son of John & Elizabeth Rose

5·34·37·48
44.58·64

War Office Papers

Matthias Rose, Jun.

V

List of such Men of Major Edward Jessup's Corp. (Loyal Rangers) as are fit for Active Service.

Riviere Duchene 24 Feb 1783

Active Service

Matthias Rose

I List of Loyalists from the Province of New York. Pt. Clair 30 Jan 1777

~~Matthias~~

Matthias Rose.

III Names: of what Country. Age. Size & Time of Service of a Company of Loyal Rangers Commanded by Maj. Edward Jessup. Verchères 1 Jan 1782

Matthias Rose Jr (sic), b. America, age 26, 5 ft 9 ins. 5 yr. 1 mo service

---

IV Ditto Ditto Riviere Duchene 1 Jan 1783

Matthias Rose, b. America, age 27, 5 ft 9 ins., 6 yr 1 mo service

---

II Monthly Return of Loyalists and the Dates of Arrival from the Colonies St Johns 1 Oct 1781

Matthias Rose, of Saratoga arrived 4 Sept, belongs to Jessups, by a Flag, aged 26. Taken prisoner at Saratoga, then belonged to Said Corps.

5.42.44
5 7.65

Daniel Rose

War Office Papers

VI

List of such Men of Major Edward Jessup's Corp (Loyal Rangers) as are fit for Active Service. Riviere Duchene 24 Feb 1783

Active Service.

Daniel Rose

II Return of Capt. Jonathan Jones Corp., 2d K.R.R.N.Y. Sorell. 12 Oct 1775

Daniel Rose

I List of Loyalists from the Province of New York. P.T. Chair, 30 Jan 1777

Daniel Rose

IV Names: of what Country. Age, Size, & Time of Service of a Company of Loyal Rangers. Commanded by ~~Capt. Ebenezer Jessup, Quartered at St. Ann's 25 Dec 1781~~ Maj. Edward Jessup Vaudreuil 1 Jan 1782

Daniel Rose, b. America, age 25, 5 ft. 8 ins., 5 yr 1 mo. service

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V Ditto ditto Maj. Edward Jessup's Co. L. Rangers Riv Duchene 1 Jan 1783

Daniel Rose, b. America, age 26, 5 ft. 8 ins., 6 yr. 1 mo. service.

III A List of Officers, Sgts., Cpls. & Privates, King's Loyal Americans commanded by Ebenezer Jessup 24 Oct 1780

Daniel Rose on Secret Service.

67

12·44·5·a

War Office ~~State~~ Papers

Samuel Rose

Return of Officers of Different Corps of Loyalists & the Pensioners Commanded by Maj. Navin for Aug., 1780, Specifying the Duties in which they are Employed & where Stationed, with Remarks.

Pensioners at £5

Samuel Rose a prisoner since last spring

12·44·5·9
5.34.37

V
List of such Men of Lt. Colo. Peters' Company of Invalids as are Unfit for Service. Riviere Duchene 24 Feb 1783
Matthias Rose enlisted 1780, aged 56, superannuated & sickly, labourer, absent.

III Names: of what Country, Age, Size, & time of Service of Lt Col Peters Company, Loyal Rangers. Verchères 1 Jan 1782
Matthias Rose, senr., b. America, age 55, 5 ft 9 ins 1 yr 3 mo service

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IV Ditto Ditto Riviere du Chene 1 Jan 1783
Matthias Rose, b. America, aged 56, 5 ft. 9 ins. 2 yr. 3 mo. service

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I A List of Officers, Sgts., Cpls. Drummers & Privates of Kings Loyal Americans, comm. by Ebenezer Jessup 24 Oct 1780
Matthias Rose from Ticonderoga entertained 12 Oct 1780

II List of Persons who Came in from the Colonies in the Month of October, St-Johns 1 Nov 1780

	from where	when arv'd	Enlisted in	brought in by.
Matthias Rose	Saratoga	31 Oct	Col. Jessups	Mr. John Johnes

Public Archives, Ottawa.

Muster Roll of Capt. Jonathan Jones' Coy., King's Loyal Americans from the Province of New York, Point Clair, 24 Jan., 1777.
Rose, Mathias.
" Daniel.

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Pay Roll of Capt. Jonathan Jones' Coy., King's Loyal Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup. 25 June to 24 Oct., 1777.
Rose, Mathias do do
" Daniel do do

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Subsistence Wanted for His Majesty's King's Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup, Commencing 25 June and Ending 24 Oct., 1777.
Rose, Daniel do do

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King's Loyal Americans Under the Command of Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup in the Campaign under Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne, as per Muster Roll, 1777.
Rose, Daniel

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Roll of His Majesty's King's Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup, with Casualties between 21 Aug. and 24 Oct., 1777.
Capt. James Robins' Coy.
Dushby, John, entertained 21 Aug., taken prisoner 10 Oct., 1777.

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Return of the Names of Men and Officers of the King's Loyal Americans that were Taken Prisoners in the Year 1777.
Capr. Jonathan Jones' Coy.
Rose, Mathias, taken on 15 Oct., 1777.

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Roll of Capt. William Fraser's Coy. of Rangers, Isle aux Noix, 26 Aug., 1778.

Rose, Daniel.

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General Return of Unincorporated Royalists and Families who Received Provisions gratis from Government from 25 March to 24 April, 1781.

name	male	female	son over 6	son under six	dau. over six	dau. less 6
Rose, Mathias	2					

Jessup's, at St. John's.

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Return of Families that draw Provisions at St. John's & other places, from 24 June to 24 July, 1781.

over

names	m.	age	f.	age	s.	6	s.	6	d.	6	d.	6	Remarks
Rose, Mathias	0	0	1	48					2	16 11			Jessups, at St. John's

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General Return of Unincorporated Royalists & Families Who Received Provisions Gratis from 25 Aug. to 24 Sept., 1781.

names	m	w	s	6	s	6	d	6	d	6	Corps	station	Remarks.
Rose, Mathias	0	1	0		0		1		0		Jessup's	St John's	
Rose, Mathias	0	1	0		1		1		0		do	Vercheres	

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Return of Unincorporated Loyalists & Families Provisioned Gratis 25 Dec., 1781 to 24 Jan., 1782.

names	m	f	s+6	s-6	d+6	d-6	unit	station	remarks.
Rose, Mathias	0	1	0	1	1	0	Jessups	Vercheres	
" Jenny					1			Yamaska	orphan
" Mathias	1	1	0	1	0	0		St Johns	an old man

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Return of Distressed Unincorporated Loyalists Victualled in the Province of Quebec 24 March, 1783

name	m	f	s+6	s-6	d+6	d-6		
Rose, Elizabeth	0	1			1	1	Montreal	
" Mrs. D.	0	1					Sorel	Loyal Rangers
" Mathias Sr	0	1					St. Johns	do
" " Jr	0	1	1	1	0	0	do	do

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Return of distressed Unincorporated Loyalists Victualled Gratis in the Province of Quebec, 24 July 1783

name	m	f	s+6	s-6	d+6	d-6	corps	station	remarks
Rose, Elizabeth	0	1	0	0	1	1		Montreal	
" Mrs.	0	1					L. Rangers	Yamaska	
" Mathias Sr	0	1					do	St. Johns	
" " Jr	0	2	0	2			do	do	

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The Loyal Rangers Petition for Discharge so they can 'be up and doing', Isle aux Noix, 24 July, 1783.

Burley, Freeman.

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General Return of Refugee Loyalists Exclusive of Those Quartered and Residing at the Upper Posts. (Nov.-Dec., 1783)

name	m	f	sons +12	sons 6/12	sons -6	daughters +12	daughters 6/12	daughters -6	From whence	Remarks
Rose, Elizabeth	o	1					2			
" Mathias Sr	0	1	1			2				
" Mrs. Dan'l	0	1								
" Mathias	0	1		1		1				
" "	1								New York	farmer, leased lands.
" Daniel	1								do	laborer
" Mathew	1								do	farmer, leased lands.

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Protestant Church, Montreal.

Marriages.

1784, Philip Switzer and Parience Ros.

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List of Unincorporated Loyalists Desiring to Settle in Canada. Montreal, 7 Feb.1784

name	m	f	sons 6	sons 6	daughters 6	daughters 6	remarks
Rose, Elizabeth	1	1			2		quartered in Montreal.

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Return of the Late Loyal Rangers at this Place. St. John's, 25 May, 1784.

name	men	women	children
Rose, Mathias	1	1	2
Burley, Freeman	1		

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Persons who have Subscribed their Names in Order to Settle & Cultivate Crown Lands opposite Niagara. 20 July, 1784.

name	men	women	child 10	child 10	rations per diem.
Rose, Daniel	1	1		3	0

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Return of Disbanded Troops & Loyalists Settled in Township No. 2 (Cataraqui) Mustered 7 Oct., 1784.

name	men	women	sons +10	sons -10	daughters +10	daughters -10	acres	remarks.
Rose, Mathias, Sen.	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	Family on lands back conc.
" Daniel	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	ditto
" Mathias, Jun.	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	
Burley, Freeman	1						1	